

EVENTS IN  
FAR EAST

(Continued from Page 1.)

## SENTIMENT AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Our government has not yet been informed that any further responses have been made by the powers to the Russian note respecting the withdrawal of troops from Peking. Therefore, the negotiations on this point cannot be said to have been marked by any formal advancement, though it is known that unofficial exchanges are in progress, which doubtless are preparing the way for a formal management of the powers in the near future. Acting through Li Hung Chang, the Chinese imperial government is making strenuous efforts to secure favorable consideration for its peace overtures. While our government has not yet received a copy of the imperial edict referred to in the Shanghai despatches, naming Earl Li and several other Chinese notables as plenipotentiaries to negotiate for a settlement with the powers, the State Department is advised through its agents of the existence of such an edict. It is expected, will be communicated to the Department when Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, returns to Washington.

It is ascertained that neither Mr. Rockhill, Mr. Conger nor Gen. Chaffee have been clothed with any special powers to meet these or any other Chinese envoys. It is stated that Mr. Rockhill is in China simply to observe and report upon conditions—he has no ministerial powers up to the present. General Chaffee's functions are purely military, so it is said, and while of course he would be fully empowered to grant a truce, he is not empowered to conduct negotiations for a final settlement between the United States and China.

Minister Conger has only his general powers as a minister resident. Broadly construed, these would serve to warrant him in receiving and transmitting any propositions from the Chinese authorities, but he could scarcely go further than this. The conclusion is that no United States official in China, civil or military, can at present conduct negotiations for a final settlement with the Chinese government and special powers must be conveyed by the State Department. Probably one of three persons named when it comes to the final reckoning.

There is no disposition here to complain of dilatoriness on the part of the powers in disposing of the Russian suggestion respecting withdrawal. It is felt that any delay which the powers in the execution of the Russian threat to withdraw actually makes for peace for each day's developments point to the restoration to authority in Peking of some ghost of a government which may become tangible enough to deal with the powers.

The Oregon is now lying off Gutzlaff, an island just outside of the mouth of the Yang-tse Kiang. She is waiting for a favorable tide to cross the bar and proceed to Woo Sung, just below Shanghai, where she is to guard duty for a while.

## RUSSIA'S ONLY DESIRE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The official Journal of St. Petersburg, reiterating the statement that Russia's only desire is to end the disturbances in China as speedily as possible, "preparatory to which the re-establishment of the Chinese government is necessary," contends that military action beyond Peking would only arouse further complications.

The paper adds: "Nothing but the lawful government of China can accomplish lasting, salutary results. Therefore, it is necessary to re-establish its authority at Peking and the withdrawal of the representatives of the powers to Peking will be held in the same light as it would be regarded in China as proof that the powers have remained true to the spirit which inspired the original programme.

"However great may be the just indignation which events in China have provoked in all civilized countries, the Russian government while examining with necessary calmness all the questions raised by the recent occurrences, adheres unalterably to the principle forming the basis of her policy, namely the maintenance of peace with all the powers who are solidly united for the common good."

## THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Mr. George Jamieson, former Consul-General of Her Britannic Majesty at Shanghai, is passing through New York on his way to China by way of Vancouver. Mr. Jamieson is one of the best known authorities on Chinese affairs and has made a study of the finances of the empire which has supplied the materials for most that has been recently written on that subject. He returns to China as the representative of the Peking syndicate, which has received important mining and railroad concessions in the province of Shan Si, and he has consequently an immediate interest in the settlement of the present troubles and in the political and material future of the empire.

Mr. Jamieson is also one of the founders and an honorary secretary of the China League, an organization recently formed in London for the purpose of supplementing the work of the China Association by educating the public mind of the United Kingdom in regard to the magnitude of the commercial and other interests dependent upon the possession of the open door in China.

Speaking of the work of the league Mr. Jamieson said: "Its purposes are similar to those of our American-Asiatic Association, with which I hope to establish close and friendly relations. Like those here who know anything about this subject are greatly impressed with the importance of China as an open market for our manufacturers and with the immense possibilities which that country possesses as a legitimate field for business enterprises. We think we have some right to be excepted to the lack of a definite line of policy on the part of our Government in its dealings with China, but we recognize the fact that the absence of a strong, popular sentiment on the subject may be held to excuse much of the hesitancy which has been shown in English diplomatic action. Mr. Hay very properly insisted, in his communications to foreign governments a year ago, that a reform of the administrative system of China was absolutely bound up with the preservation of the integrity of the empire. But there can be no such reform under the rule of the Empress Dowager and her corrupt ring of advisers. If the Russian proposal means anything it means a return to the status quo ante to the state of things under which the Boxer movement was promoted and encouraged and the life of every foreigner in China was placed in jeopardy. There are a great many things yet to be explained in regard to recent events in China, but this much is certain, that had the Empress Dowager and her satellites been allowed their own way the whole country would have been in a state of anarchy. It is true that we must have some kind of responsible government with which to make terms for the settlement of the future of China and of the status of all our foreign interests there. There is no such government in China at

ARTHUR SEWALL SUCCUMBS  
TO A STROKE OF APOPLEXY

THE LATE ARTHUR SEWALL.

BATH, Me., Sept. 5.—Hon. Arthur Sewall died of apoplexy at 1:30 a. m. to-day at his summer home, Small Point, about twelve miles from this city. He was 64 years of age.

Mr. Sewall had not been in good health for some time, although he was not considered to be seriously ill. He had been advised by his physician to rest as early as last June and he attended the Democratic National Convention in July against the advice of his doctor. He appeared to have suffered no ill effects from the journey, however, and was passing the summer quietly at Small Point when the fatal stroke seized him last Sunday. The unconsciousness which followed the attack continued until death came.

Arthur Sewall was born in Bath, in November, 1835. His father for years was prominent in Bath as a ship builder and the son fitted himself for the same trade. In 1855, by forming the partnership of E. & A. S. Sewall, he continued the calling of one of the oldest ship-building families in Maine.

Upon the death of his brother, Edward Sewall, the firm of Arthur Sewall

& Company was formed and the corporation now controls one of the largest of American sailing fleets.

Mr. Sewall was also one of the prominent railroad men of New England. For nine years he was president of the Maine Central and was president of the Eastern Railroad until it was absorbed by the Boston & Maine. For many years he was the Maine representative on the Democratic National Committee, and in 1896 he was made the choice of his party for vice-president. Mr. Sewall is survived by two sons, Harold M. Sewall, who was stationed by the government at Hawaii, and William D. Sewall, who is in business in Bath.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Ersine M. Phelps, the millionaire, and old-time Democratic leader, who has been seriously ill for the past few days, suffered a relapse to-day and his condition is critical.

The news of the death of Arthur Sewall, a life-long friend of Mr. Phelps, was kept from the patient for some time. Mr. Sewall was recently a guest at the Phelps home, where hangs a large portrait of him.

driven to his present course of action by his party."

Eduardo Espinosa, consul general of the Colombian Government in New York, was astonished to hear of San Clemente's imprisonment and Marroquin's usurpation. He has decided not to recognize Marroquin.

LEFT IN THE LUNCH.

"Bob" Wilcox Gives His Companions the Go-by.

On August 30 while touring Kona, Robert Wilcox suddenly left Kalaupapa and Kaula to foot the distance from Kaula to Honolulu alone. They were left to their own devices, but through the kindness of a native who owned a canoe, Kaula and his companion were given a free ride to their destination by water.

When quite a distance off from Kaula the canoe upset and the occupants were spilled. They had a hard struggle for their lives, both being quite fatigued, but land was finally reached where they were given food and lodgings.

Wilcox and his political "chiefs" kept all the money which had been given them in Honolulu for their expenses while traveling and proselyting. It is said the money was put up by Prince David.

## BALLOON WOULD NOT RISE.

Wireless Telegraphy People Meet With Mere Pilikia.

An attempt was made yesterday at Kaimuki to raise the hot air balloon which had been constructed for the wireless telegraphy people to ascertain how high their pole at Kaimuki must be put to make the system effective between here and Molokai. Owing to the fact that the balloon had not been made air tight it would not rise and another attempt will be made to raise it to-day.

There is some doubt as to whether it is the station in this city that does not work well or the one at Molokai. The experts say the fault lies in the fact that the pole at Kaimuki is not high enough to counteract the influence of the mountains, while Captain Rosehill, who has erected most of the poles says that something must be wrong with the one at Molokai. Communication is perfect, he states, between Lanai and Maui and Hawaii, but it is between Lanai and Molokai and Molokai and Oahu that the trouble is experienced; the messages being imperfectly received. It is hoped to have the system in operation in a few weeks, as soon as the trouble has been located and remedied.

## WANT DE BOLT FOR JUDGE.

Two large petitions are in circulation about the city addressed to President McKinley asking the appointment of J. T. DeBolt to succeed Judge Billman upon the Circuit bench. One of these is going about among the members of the legal profession and another among the business men of the city and both are being numerously signed.

A. V. Gear, brother of George D. Gear, whose recommendation was sent in last week to the President before the public was aware of the resignation of Judge Billman, likewise has a large petition in circulation asking the appointment of his brother. The petitions will be sent to Washington in the morning's mail to-day.

LANDS FOR  
SETTLERSValuable Government  
Property.

OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT

Much of the Public Land Held Under  
Lease, But Some Tracts  
Are Available.

On the island of Oahu there are 90,531 acres of Government land which has as yet been unappropriated by private parties. These figures will be a matter of surprise to many people as it is not generally understood that the amount of Government land is anywhere near what they indicate. However, the greater part of this land, nearly all of it that would be good for homesteads, is leased for periods that have from ten to twenty years to run and when a careful canvass is made of the good land which might be taken up by homesteaders it is found to be but a disappointingly small portion of the whole.

Of the land in the vicinity of Honolulu there is little that would be attractive to settlers. At the head of Manoa valley is a tract of 700 acres, stretching up the steep mountain side, covered with a dense growth of algaroba, and between Manoa and Palolo valleys there is a stretch of 200 acres scarcely more attractive for it lies along the dry and barren ridge, and is most of it so steep that it would be of little value save perhaps for grazing purposes. The Kahoalua tract on the east slope of Manoa valley is a little better, but it consists of eighteen acres and it is now under lease which will expire in November of next year. The Waiala tract, twelve acres adjoining, is similar land, good for agricultural and grazing purposes, although it is very steep and it is free from any lease. The only other land in the valley is fifty acres of taro and rice lands which is under lease until July, 1912.

In Palolo valley there are three tracts of Government land, all of which are under lease. They are the Pukele-Waiomao tract, 940 acres of grazing valley and mountain land, all of which is under lease until January, 1904; the Kaunaloa tract of eighteen acres, rice and kula land which is tied up until May, 1907, and the Kepuka tract of eleven acres the lease on which will not expire until April, 1908.

In Waikiki there is quite a number of small scattered lots, leased for short terms mostly used as rice lands. Ten acres of rice lands in Panoa valley, also belong to the Government and are under lease. Diamond Head, its crater and slopes, 730 acres in all, is Government property, and although it would scarcely be considered good homestead land, it is available should any daring individual care to purchase it under the homestead laws.

In Kailua there are ninety-five acres of land in the Kailuapalea tract, on both sides of the government road, but it is not good land, lying for the most part on the rocky hill side on the west slope of Kailua valley. Another tract of seventy-six acres at the head of Kailua valley likewise belongs to the Government.

In Moanalua there are two tracts of land held under long leases and called Kailuapalea and Kailuapalea which will be available for homesteading after January, 1912. They consist of rice and agricultural lands and marsh and run from the sea to the mountains.

Going farther from Honolulu there is the Puukohala tract in Ewa, 810 acres, running from 300 feet above sea level to 4000 feet. Much of it is good land and water is available in plenty. It will be good homestead land when the leases which run for ten years longer expire. In Waialae district there is the Keaua tract of 2431 acres principally grazing and rough mountain land but with some good coffee land included in it and this is leased until November, 1902. The Luualae tract in the same district includes over 14,000 acres and this is under lease until August, 1901. It is described as "good grazing land with about 500 acres of cane land included in it. A large valley runs from the sea to the mountains. A large area is very rough and precipitous."

The Kawaiahua tract, 14,000 acres, in Waialae district, is leased until December of the present year. It is on the north slope of the Waialae mountains and is described as grazing and mountain lands, all at a considerable elevation, from 1500 to 4000 feet above sea level.

In Koolau district on the other side of the island there is the Pupukea tract, 2,353 acres of cane and grazing land at the north end of the island near Kahuku, running from the sea to the mountains. The lease on it expires in February, 1902. The Waialae tract of 1000 acres in the same district is unleased. It consists of broken mountain lands at the head of Waialae valley with some rice lands below which is under lease. The whole valley is well watered. The lease on the Waialae tract, 733 acres, expires in September, 1901. It is near the Pupukea tract and consists of cane and grazing lands.

In Kaneohe there is 1485 acres of good rice and grazing lands held under four-teen separate short time leases. The Kaneohe tract of 525 acres is leased until February, 1903, and consists of good grazing and agricultural lands. There is much good land which has not been enumerated in this article which belongs to the Government, but most of it is held under long leases which have from ten to twenty years yet to run. Such is the Waianae

## Poisoned

Terrible Feelings. Loss of Sleep.

Impurities often accumulate in the blood until they produce the most dangerous symptoms of poisoning. The appetite is lost, digestion weakened, and nerves exhausted.

Mrs. F. Flynn, of Adelaide, So. Australia, sends us her photograph and says:



"I used to have terrible feelings come over me. The doctors could do me no good. I could not sleep, my appetite left me, and I was a most miserable woman indeed. Having read of

AYER'S  
Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. To my great surprise, after taking only two bottles I found myself very much better in every way. After taking six bottles all my disagreeable feelings left me, and I was completely cured."

If your bowels are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They are gentle and sure. They cure biliousness, dyspepsia, and sick headache. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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tract where the Waimanalo plantation is situated, 6,500 acres of excellent land which is leased until 1920, and several tracts in Ewa and Waialua districts. But this list will give an idea of the quantity of land belonging to the Government that will in the next ten or a dozen years be available for settlers who desire to take up homesteads. Much of the best land, vast areas of the island, are held under the long leases which will expire from time to time and then will be available for lease or purchase according to the local laws.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Only a few 1899 Columbia chainless wheels at \$60 left at Hall & Son's.

P. C. Jones will leave for the Coast on Saturday, and will return with his family.

M. Cooke and wife are last reported from Yellowstone Park, which they have been touring.

Brother Philip and Brother Francis, kamaaina, returned yesterday from a vacation on the Mainland.

Reports from Kona show that there have been heavy rains of late. One storm showed a total precipitation of four inches, and a great deal of damage was done to the roads.

Mrs. A. Cropp arrived yesterday from the Coast, and will leave for Kaula on the next island steamer. She returned on account of the illness of her husband, Manager Cropp, of the Koloa plantation.

J. L. Robinson arrived on the Mariposa yesterday and will go to Kilauea next week, where he will be engineer of the new pumping plant on the plantation. He comes from the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.

Dr. Murphy of San Francisco left here for London on the 1st, and was expected to return on the 10th. He is on his way to the World's Fair in London.

It is stated that tourists are commencing to turn their faces towards Hawaii, and that the bookings of the Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship companies are crowded with applicants in some instances, two or three months ahead.

Capt. Paul Smith of the Forty-second United States Infantry, and formerly of the N. G. H., has been heard from at Molokai, where the Captain was a judge in the events of the day. A big time was had by the boys and the Captain.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has announced a monthly service between New York, San Francisco and Honolulu, instead of the once in three months service before announced. Six big vessels will be on the run, instead of four.

Both Captain Berger, leader of the Hawaiian Band, and Professor Sharp of the Orpheum orchestra have written and dedicated a march to the Heleian Boat Club, this year's champions, and now they are at odds over the title, as each wishes to copyright his composition, and each wishes to use the same name.

A Washington, D. C., dispatch of August 27 states that the countermanding the orders for Siege Battery O not to sail on the Belgian King for China as first given, the battery may be assigned to Honolulu or Fort Mason, San Francisco. No official news has yet been received of the Army Department's final action.

An employee of the Honolulu Iron Works met with a serious accident in the shops yesterday afternoon, resulting in a bruised ankle and leg, and a mashed foot. A heavy piece of iron fell with considerable force upon the member. Officer Hanrahan responded in the patrol wagon to a telephone call and dressed the man's ankle, afterward taking him to the Queen's Hospital.

## Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 14c; centrifugal, 15c; refined, 15c; molasses sugar, 4c; refined—firm; crushed, 6c; powdered, 6c; granulated, 6c.

## CUTS AND BROTHERS HEALED.

QUICKLY HEALED.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., General Agents, Hawaii Territory.

LIGHT  
Housekeeper's  
Dining Outfit,  
\$14.85.CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING  
ARTICLES:

- 6 Dinner Plates.
- 6 Soup Plates.
- 6 Tea Plates.
- 6 Cups and Saucers.
- 2 Meat Dishes.
- 2 Vegetable Dishes.
- 1 Salad Bowl.
- 1 Tea Pot.
- 1 Gravy Boat.
- 1 Sugar Bowl.
- 1 Butter Dish.
- 1 Spoon Holder.
- 1 Milk Jug.
- 6 Fruit Plates.
- 1 Fruit Dish.
- 1 Water Jug.
- 6 Water Glasses.
- 6 Salt Cellars.
- 2 Pepper Shakers.
- 1 Vinegar Bottle.
- 1 Oil Bottle.
- 1 Mustard Pot.
- 6 Knives.
- 6 Forks.
- 6 Soup Spoons.
- 6 Tea Spoons.

LIGHT  
Housekeeper's  
Kitchen Outfit,  
\$18.10.CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING  
ARTICLES:

- 1 Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove.
- 1 Soup Pot (Granite Iron).
- 2 Sauce Pans (Granite Iron).
- 1 Coffee Pot (Granite Iron).
- 1 Cake Turner.
- 1 Strainer.
- 1 Egg Beater.
- 1 Large Fork.
- 1 Large Spoon.
- 1 Large Knife.
- 2 Vegetable Pans.
- 1 Dish Pan.
- 1 Oil Can.
- 1 Funnel.
- 1 Can Opener.
- 1 Teakettle.
- 1 Dipper.
- 1 Milk Pail.
- 1 Tea Container.
- 1 Coffee Container.
- 1 Toaster.

See the above outfits in our large front window.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LTD  
KING STREET.Clarke's  
Blood  
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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

## THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 24 and 48 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## LARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.  
HONOLULU,  
Commission Merchants.

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- The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
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- The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
- The Koloa Agricultural Co.
- The Fultou Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
- The Standard Oil Co.
- The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals.
- The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
- The Asahi Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
- The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.